especially in connection with the Sultan's plan of having a large ship built in the United States. The Saltan, I hear from the officers, was extremely gracious, and expressed himself highly gratified with his reception and treatment in fied with his reception and treatment In her. He was over the whole of the ship, and examined the Dahlgren guns with peculiar interest. He had those on the lower deck fired off, in his presence, and said that they would evidently soon supersede the Paixhans. He stopped several minutes before a portrait of Washington, in the Commodore's cabin, and made some flattering remarks on the estimation in which this great man is held in America. Some of the Sulgreat man is held in America. Some of the Sultan's Ministers were at hand, among whom were those of War and Marine, and both by their re-marks showed that they are gentleman of great

The Sultan received Com. Lavallette, and a large number of his officers, in his splendid palace of Dalmar Bek-teha, and thanked him and the American Minister for the courteous attentions showed to Rear Admiral Mehammed Pasha, when in the United States. Every thing has been done here, during the visit of the Wabash, to evince the kindest feelings toward the United States, and the avorable impression which has been made by the conduct of the Americans toward the Sultan's

Fund Pasha had returned to Constantinople, and a dispatch says it is not improbable that he will be made Grand Vizier, and that Auli Pasha will become Miniter for Foreign Affairs.

The telegraphic cable between the Isle of Crete and Egypt was being laid.

The plague had disappeared from Bengazi.

# RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The Loaden Times.

Sit: As there seems to be a good deal of confusion the accounts which reach Engage

Six: As there seems to be a good deal of confusion in the accounts which reach Europe of the new terrierly acquired by Russia in the extreme east of Asia, I beg to offer the following remarks, in the hope they may throw some light on the subject.

In the abstract of the new treaty framed by Gen. Maravieff with the Chinese Government, it is stated that the new frontier line between Russia and China is to be the 48th parallel of Intitude cast of the River Court, and to the westward of that, the River Amoer. From the China papers recently received, however. Carri, and to the westward of that, the River Amoor. From the China papers recently received, however, appears that "the left bank of the Amoor is coded to Russia, as well as the coast territory on the right bank of the Usuri, north of the 43d parallel of latitude." The two accounts, therefore, differ most materially. If the latter statement be correct, Russia has sane-xed a territory second to none in the world for ridiness of seel and mineral wealth. Yea will observe, from the recently published Admirally chart, that this coast line includes a series of harbors which, from actual observation, may be stated to be most commodious and peculiarly adapted for defense.

In latitude 43-5' are two guils, extending some way the northward from Victoria Bay. It was here we found the ratives in possession of gold to a considerable amount, which they willingly exchanged for buttons, &c. From a French sailor, who had lived among the people a little to the northward,

a considerable amount, which they willingly excinanged for buttons, &c. From a French sailor, who had lived among the people a little to the northward, we gathered that there are abundant gold mines in the neighborhood, worked during certain times of the year with ease, and without any machinery.

At Sybrile Bay, in 41° 40°, the country is rich beyond beisef. Extensive forests of oak and brich spread over the uplands, the soil teems with wild fruits and flowers of every description, while deer and wild fowl offer the strongest inducement to the sportsman to shoulder his gin. When we were there, in the ship which gave its name to the bay, the natives were burning down the oaks and other trees as fast as they could, to bring the land under cultivation. They were evidently Chrese settlers, very distinct from the rade tribus a little to the northward. We had one or two conversations with some of them (if a correspondence carried on by to the northward. We had one or two conversations with some of them if a correspondence carried on by writing Chinese characters with a stick on the sand may be called conversation), from which we learnt that they considered themselves Chinese subjects ("ching kwoli jin"), and that there was a large town or village a little way to the westward, where a Mandarian esided

raided.

At Bullock Bay, let. 45° 5′, we found abundance of axes, under charge of certain Chinese herdsmen, who, however, willingly sold the heasts for a pecuniary consideration.

So much for the territory between the parallels of

43° and 48°. Supposing Russia has absorbed this, i do not besitate to say she has acquired a territory of unequaled richness and fertility, and a succession of harbors for her ships capable of affording them the securest shelter, and placed at most convenient

distances.

If the territory, however, is to reckon from the 48th parallel, she has not gained so much. Between Fish River, in 48°, and Low Cape, in 48° 30°, the coast is ansurveyed; but a little to the nerthward—viz., in 48°—is a splendid harbor, called in our chart Baracouta Harbor, but by the Russians, I believe, Imperial Bay. It was here we discovered, in May, 1856, the barned remains of the Russian frigate rallas. She had been burned in the early Spring by the Russian garrison to the edge of the tee, in hopes that before we arrived the thaw would have begun, and she would have sank in deep water, leaving no trace behind to tell the story of her fate; but we happened to arrive in time to find her as she was, and to be able to save the Russians the trouble of keeping a secret. The tee in this bay did not break up in 1856 till the end of May. The inhabitants are "fish-skin Tartars," or Ghiliaks, who pay a sort of tribute to the Mantchoos, and live on the fish and game which abound in their districts. The Russians had built two strong forts here, and had left some 27 of their dead countrymen behind them, decently buried, and with small wooden crosses over their graves, from the inscriptions on which we learned that there had been a set-If the territory, however, is to reckon from the 48th wooden crosses over their graves, from the inscrip-tions on which we learned that there had been a settement here from about 1852. The natives spoke of them as "Loochas," and by their gestures, &c., described them as having suffered very much from

sickness and privation,
sickness and privation,
Several smaller bays exist between this and Cassickness and privation.

Several smaller bays exist between this and Castries, of which I need not speak. The whole of this coast is subject to very severe Winters, the ice setting is about November, and not breaking up till May or June. Of "Castries Bay" enough is known to the public from the excellent survey of La Perouse. I will only add that the Russians expressed themselves very strongly as to the bad holding ground of this anchorage, although we never found their representations became out by our experience there.

Castries Bay is only a few miles from Lake Kisi, which communicates with the Amoor close to Nicholovski.

Will you allow me to say a word with reference to Will you allow me to say a word with reference to the annexation of the northern portion of the island of Saghalicu, effected by Count Putiatine is his treaty with Japan! The second article of that treaty, ratified in December, 185c, declares "that Saghalicu" remains, as heretofore, joint property of Russia "and Japan." We have here an instance of a diplomatic ruse not unfrequently practiced. Saghalien sever was the property of Russia; it has always been claimed by China, and is under the Colemial-Office at Pekin, but within the immediate jurisdiction of the authorities of Pétune (in Mantchooria). It served Russia's turn, however, to "beg the question" and, by an easy figure of speech. the question," and, by an easy figure of speech, to cover the weakness of her cause. Suffice it, however, Russia has got the north of Saghalien, and bowever, Russia has got the north of Sagbalien, and with it a territory abounding with coal. From Bay d'Estaing, in lat, B' deg., to Jonquere Bay, in 51 deg. tooth, veius of coal crop out at intervals, and the whole sex beach is covered with fragments of it. I brought home specimens of this coal, and have submatted them to the analysis of Mr. Oxland, chemist, of this town, who declares the mineral to be of excellent quality and highly bituminees.

Thus briefly I have stated a few facts in reference to this territory, the whole of which was visited by our ships in 1855-6. Russia has certainly a most intercening future in stere for her. What with the gold of Sibetia, the fich pastures of Mantchooria, with its rivers and bays, and the coal-fields of Sagbalica, we may safely speak of the destiny of this immense empire in the East as grand beyond our power to comptehend.

Physical Nov. 2.

## INDIA

The Calcutta mail of Oct. 9 arrived at Suez on the The news from India was not of the slightest im-

portance.

The Calcutta produce market was inactive and money was abundant. Imports were dult. Freights were also dull and lover. Exchange 2/01/2/2/1.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 9 had arrived in England, but the details add nothing of importance to the previously telegraphed accounts.

## CHINA, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hoxa Koxa, Sept. 11, 1838. The English Trenty was signed on the 26th of June, but Lord Elgin remained upon the ground

the peculiarity of Chinese character, that, having the way open, his lordship did not insist upon a visit to Pekin, since such a decided step could not fail to produce a moral effect upon the public mind. The apparently hurried departure of the fleet has, with true Celestial ingenuity, been already construcd into a triumph of Chinese diplomacy and

bravery, and one of the articles of the Treaty, at least, has been broken before the ink was well dried with which it was written. The following Imperial decree, issued on July 25, only a week or so after the departure of the Allied fleet, shows distinctly the spirit of the people and the amount of depend-ence to be placed on their ceracity. It should be borne in mind that Article 51 of the Treaty, expressly provides that the reproachful term of "Barbarian," so long in use, shall not be applied to Europeans, and yet, in The Pekin Gazette of July

 is the following:
 Kweiliang and Hwashana request Us of Our favor "Kweiliang and Hwashana request ts of Our tavor to reward and encourage those officers, gentry, and merchants, who have exerted themselves at Tien-tsin. The barbarians on this occasion had come headlong with their ships up to Tien-tsin. Moved by the commands of Kweiliang and Hwashana, signified to them with affectionate enruestness, they have now weighed anchor and stood out to sea. The officials, gentry, and eithers concerned, whether for their fearlessness in opposing themselves to danger and their activity, or for their exertions in the enlistment of braves for the aparticle and on froblems, certainly deserve more or less prehension of robbers, certainly deserve more or less credit, and it will be doubtless the proper course to make their encouragement a matter of consideration." It seems almost beyond belief, that such childish

productions should come from an Imperial Court, and yet this is only one from a great number of like tenor which have been scattered broad-east over the whole empire. When Canton lay at the mercy of the British troops and was ransomed for millions of dollars, the common people were taught to helieve that the invincible arms of the braves saved the city and overcame the barbarians. So that to this day, eight-tenths of the Cantonese consider the last war with Er gland to have resulted in a complete triumph over their enemies. Th same intention is evident now on the part of the Chinese officials at the north, and will doubtless meet with the same success. It is utterly vain to look for anything like honesty or veracity in dealing with this singular people; and it is an open question whether or not the treaties now formed will prove of the slightest advantage. Doubtless a treaty has been signed, and has received the Imperial sanction. In this respect it has perhaps a great advantage over the treaty of June, 1843, it being now generally understood that the Imperial signature to that document was a forgery. But it is very evident that the Emperor has promised to perform that which he has not the ability to perform, while the various decrees and edicts emanat ing from the capital show plainly that inclination is even more wanting than ability. The antipathy of the Chinese toward European nations is an instinct. as much so as that of mice toward cats and rabbits toward dogs. By long training, it may, in individual instances, be overcome, and a sort of "happy "family" arrangement be brought about. But the instinctive feeling is fear, mingled with aversion. Contention is out of the question when force meets force, and, hence, cunning and deceit and treachers must come to the assistance of the weak. I do not think the feeling of the Chinese can be rightly termed batred. It is aversion, strong and inofface able. Such being the case, all the treaties which can be formed will have no moral power over the public mind. On the contrary, obtained as they are by force, they simply stand as monuments of defeat to all who understand them, reminding them not of the amity and good will contained in the articles, but of the destruction and bloodshed which

The treaty of 1843 opened the gates of Canton. it is true; but who dared to go in? It is on record that when the proclamation of Ke-ying, (announc-ing the fact that foreigners were to be allowed safe ing the lact that foreigners were to be anowed sate access to the city,) was publicly posted, in less than thirty hours every copy was torn down, and in their places appeared placards of defiance and patriotic, determined resistance, such as might well have graced the fences and houses and walls in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill in our earlier years. And now Canton is a heap of ruins, bearing silent witness to the devoted constancy of her defenders. It may be saying too much to assert that this feeling of aversion can never be overcome, but it certainly has not diminished within the last fifteen years, nor will its effects be any less strong upon the fulfillment of the present treaty than upon that

Leaving, then, the further development of the general policy of China to fature experiences, we will glance at affairs in this vicinity.

A visit to Canton last week showed the place in

strange, quiet desolation. Since the arrival of official dispatches from Pekin announcing the treaty and the Imperial sanction thereto, the petty dis-turbances and kidnappings in which the braves have indulged have entirely ceased. The city is esfe for ingress or curess, and any of dust and charcoal and dilapidated ruins can satisfy his taste ad libitum.

A few shops are open here and there, and a few natives laiter about without accuring to have any object in view. There is a strange silence over this city, which used to resemble a bee-hive more than anything else, with its crowding buzzing, scrambling multitudes. In the river which flows along the front of the city, and which formerly was on covered with boats, great and small, that one might walk for miles, stepping from one boat to another—now searcely is a boat to be seen, save those belonging to the five or six gunboats and steamers lying before the place. To one who has known Canton in its palmy days, there is some-thing almost supernatural in the change.

More recent events, however, are already effecting an improvement. The Imperial proclamation of peace, followed by the edict of the Governor-General of the Canton Province, is gradually exerting a favorable influence; and as there are great stores of merchandise, the owners of which are anxious for trade, doubtless trade will be opened at once. Within the last few days there has been a large accession of returning towns-people, and an increase of activity. If it takes little to destroy a Chinese house, it takes as little to build it again, so that, when once the tide of return fairly sets in, Canton will resume its old appearance without much delay. Already a detachment of the huge fleet lying at this harbor has departed to Whampon, to be in readiness for the first dropping of the mercantile shower, while most of the principal firms have already secured temporary accommodations

at Canton.
Still, while the Allied troops hold the city, it is doubtful whether an entire revival of trade can brought about, and the perplexing question of indemnity still remains unsettled. The Chinese off cials have taken a shrewd way of providing for this indemnity claim, which is to ourselves in-convenient in the extreme. Every Chinese in European employ, from the Comprador who has charge of millions, to the humblest stable boy or cook, has been recalled to his native village, and there squeezed according to his ability to pay. In consequence, every household has been in disorder—provisions have reached famine prices—so that "nothing to eat and nobody to cook it" has been the order of the day. Having been duly "squeezed," the men are graciously permitted to come back and repay their losses, claim higher wages, or steal more actively as before, so that it seems as though we were destined to pay the in-

demnity money out of our own pockets after all.

Meanwhile, the whole coast is swarming with pirates, who have, until the last fortnight, carried on their operations with impunity. The conclusion of affairs at the north has set at liberty the fleet of gunboats stationed there, and various expeditions are set on foot which will soon clear the coast of

One steamer last week destroyed over twenty heavily armed junks, bringing in seven as prizes; and an expedition set on foot the next day resulted in the destruction of eighty or more junks with most fearful slaughter of their crews. All this was flected without loss on the part of the English assallants.

From the northward we have no news of any mo-

ent. The rebel cause is said to be on its last legand its revival is hopeless; this opinion is fast gain-

of the country and its products. It seems that while the noted diplomats have been dancing tendance at Tien-tsin, our quiet Consul, Townsend Harris, has so won upon the dignitaries of Japan as to secure a freaty with that country upon such liberal terms as to be a matter of as-tonishment to all who are conversant with Japan-

se character.
Of course, Lord Elgin was not slow to profit by the beginning made; and a treaty of like impor-has been made between England and Japan.

The great success which has attended Russian diplomacy in China is worthy of more than a passe. While the accredited Russian Minister has kept time and pace with the three treaty powers at the South, even there gaining some decided advantages, it seems that the Governor of Siberia has been nibbling with even greater success at the Northern rim of the Celestial cheese. I quote from The Hong Kong Register of Aug. 24:

"By a treaty, secured independantly of that just signed at Tien-tsin, the Chirces Government voluntarily cedes to Rassia the whole of the territory on the left bank of the River Saghalien, from the place where it enters China to the sea, and the right bank of the River Usurito the ocean. Thus, Russia has gained an Rever Courto the ocean. Thus, these are gamed an accession of territory of about 500, 300 square miles, besides an important and extensive seaboard. This concession will place her in a manacing position for Japan, and may ultimately give her what she has so long desired, a tree outlet for her naval strength."

The coolie trade has received a double blow from the Spanish Government and the interference of the Mandarius, the latter avering that it is taking away all their soldiery. It this be the source nce the Chinese armies are drawn, it is small matter for wonder that they are so contemptable

The dates from China (by telegraph from Alexandria), are Shanghae Sept. 20, Hong Kong Sept. 23, Singapore Oct. 7.

Lord Elgin awaited at Shanghae the Commissioners

Lord Elgin awaited at Siangliae the Commissioners for arrarging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Pekin in the beginning of October.

All was quiet at Canton, and trade was recommencing. The Chitese were returning to Hong Kong.

The Dutch expedition against Jambe had been successful. The landing took place on the 6th of September, and Jambe was in possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable, while on the side of the Dutch four were killed and thirty-four wounds t.

The French and Spanish forces had landed at Touloss of the netices was considerable, while on the side of the Dutch four were killed and thirty-four wounded.

The French and Spanish forces had landed at Touran, a pett of Cochia China, and the place was taken without the loss of a man. The bay and river of Touran were held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral de Genantly, from the 1st of Sentember.

Hoog Korg exchange was at 4/5 a 4/6. At Food how Sept. 15, Ten was firm.
At Shanghae little was doing in imports. Exports were active: Bank Exchange 6, 36,01.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mail of Sept. 15 had reached Eagland, but the principle features of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

The supply of gold was keeping pace with that of last year, and the export was expected to be fully equal, though short of that of 1850.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money had been I good demand at 21 P cent, on the stock Excange, to meet the payment of 20 P cent of the three million Turkini loan, but it closequently became shoundard at 21 P cent. In the discontracted there was rather more case, the millionar rate bein 1363 P cent.

The stock Exchange had been inacimute, but on the 9th there was more firmness and Consels slightly sivanced, closing at 30; 7000 for both money and account.

The next India and China mail was expected to take out about \$400000 in alive.

export. At Manchester the market was rather stronger, At MANCHIESTER the market was reasons and the business transacted was to a fair extent.

BELADSTRIES—Messes, Richardson, Spence & Co. report continued heaviness, Four exceedingly dud and 6d. charger, without sales Western 20: Fibilizabilities and Baltimore 20: 5021;8: Ohio 22: 621. Wheat—A slow sale at Friday's destine, forced sales of interior as low and irregular rates; Red Western 4:16:25-4; White 6: 26:3: Southern 6:907(. Corn neglected and nominal; American mined 23: 1 Yellow 29: White 52: 48: 1 European pressing for sale at all desire rates. Messes, Wakefield, Nash & Co. report the market generally Ande by Adda Jones 10:105.

leady, but doll at corner prices.
PROVINGOSS—Beef dull, favoring buyers. Pork dull;
sish offered at low prices. Bacon dull and opsier. Lard has
utther declined; sales of prime at 54. Tallow quiet and un-PRODUCE-Ashes quiet: Pcts 31/, Pearls 33/. Rosin

MARKETS. - BREADSTUFFS steady at last

prices. Schar quiet at unchanged rates. Correctin fait don previous terms. Tex in limited demand; ordinary a, feld. Rice more active at fall rates. Tall.09 quiet to P. Y. C. Linnetto Otto bayers at 3. Scotch Pio-Inox, 53,6253,9.
The Colonial Wood sales were progressing with in-

## Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per City of Bultimore!
Farmer's delivertes of Whirat for the week chains, 30th Oct.
were: 111,459 quarters, at 42,10, against 102,059 quarters, at 53,14, in the corresponding week of bast year.

The Grain trade continues dull, and all articles are slow of such at Markisian, vesterday, fundish Whirat was generally quited a shade steader, but Foreign was in large supply, with like business doing, at previous rates.

Today's market was disappointing. Few buyers were present, and Whinat met a slow retail sale at Friday's decline. For the inferior qualities there was no demand, and one or two forced sales were made at very low and irrepulsy prices. Floor exceedingly dull, and 5d. 3º barrel cheaper, without asles, is the sale of the sale rates and the sale rates. I could be supply to the sale trainer 2d; is full quotation for American Mixes. We quote: Whitay—Red Chango, 1 025 at 18 Southern, 6 925 at 17 Indians. 6 of 4; White Western, 6 of 3; Southern, 6 927; 5 to 15. Floor—Polladephia and Baltimore, 21,522,16; Fatta Ohn, 22 at 22,6; via New Orleans, 21,624; Western, 29 bid. Isolan Conv. nominal, Yellow, 29; Maxed, 20; White, 23 at 30; Maxed, 20; Maxed, 21; 226, 226, 226, 236, 24 at New Orleans, 21,624; Western, 29; Balti unmajored for. Holders show anxiety to sell, and boyers said yet the advantage, even in the retail lots to which they limit their purchases.

Forse very dull. Trish offered at low prices.

by limit their purchases.

FOREN very dolf. Irish offered at low prices.

BACOS—A dragging and uncatisfactory sale, at easier fates.

Late has further declined, without leading to any improvement of demant; of loss been taken for 15 runs prime, which is only of demants; od. has been taken for 10 time prime, which he only transaction reported.

TALLOW-Little design, and value fundities. The mominiportation for "Butchers' Association" is 59.6 \$2 cmt. In Lonon the market is amented and closes quiet at 49.6 spot and all
ne year for F. Y. C.

Rossia quiet at al 1984 \$2 cmt.

Rossic quiet at a 1994; p. cwt.

Bask—No transaction.

COTTON.—There has been rather more demand this week,
at "middling" useful Cotton is supported in grase; the lower
ace, however, are still neglected, and again chesper. In

suchester the heavy decline submitted to in Yarus and some
exciptions of Cton be much theyer made freely into the market
at week, and at has since continues steady, although there is
at very mark felur. wery much delug. Migdling " Orleans, 6 11-16d. : Mobile. Cd. ; Uplands, 6jd.

VERY LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 10-12 o'clock, noon. There is a steady feeling in the Corron market tolay, and the sales will probably reach 8,000 bales. Provisions and BELADSTUFFS are quite stagnant

Loxons, Nov. 10-12 o'clock, noon. Consets are at 981 for money, and 987 for account.

no sales have vet transpired.

### UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST PARAQUAY.

To the Editor of the London Dudy News.

Six: Having long resided in and lately arrived from Paraguay, where I had the best opportunities, official and otherwise, of tearning the views of Government and people, allow me a few remarks on a matter flecting that country and the Untied States, and, indirectly, England, both as to principles of international law, and as to commercial considerations.

As an old officer in the British naval service, I trust I shall receive credit when I profess anxiety to speak truthfully.

The expedition under Commodore Shubrick, with Mr. Bowlin as diplomatic agent, and Captain Page Mr. Bowlin as diplomatic agent, and Capain Fage among its officers, has for its avowed object to enforce reparation, first, for alleged injustice toward the late American Consul at the Paraguayan capital, Asuncion, viz., Mr. Hopkins, and certain American associates in speculations there: and second, and chiefly, for an alleged aggression on the Water Witch, while survey-ing La Plata, and its affluents the Parana and Para-

any.

According to the American press, assuming to represent the Government at Washington, trere are far other objects; in fact, the expedition is to be a fire-and-sword propaganda for forcing American terms upon Montevisice, Ruenus Ayros and the Argentine Confederation, as well as Peraguay. But this must be trented as a libel upon the great American Republic, and especially on the emmant personage at its lead, whose character as a statement in several courts of the court of the court of the courts of for ten days, to be assured by Imperial decree, of the Emperor's approval. This result having been attained, he left at once for Japan. It is a source of regret with many of those best acquainted with specimens, keep up an excuest desire to see more of hard of the specimens, keep up an excuest desire to see more of hard of the specimens, keep up an excuest desire to see more of hard of the specimens.

anch buccancering nostrum. Mr. Buchanan's reputs tion for justice and moderation is not less great than for highminded patriotism; and all who know him are convinced that, once he learns from his properly ac-credited agents, temperate as himself, the real merits considered that, once he learns than he properly accredited agents, temperate as himself, the real merits of this case, he can scarcely fail to set in the interests of peace, humanity and civilization. Had any such representative of America been in Paraguay a tew years ago as the accomplished and responsible Commissioner new sent out, not a cyliable of dispute would ever have been heard, while bubtireds of American citizens would probably be at this moment in Paraguay, benefitting themselves and the country, as was the carnest desire of President Lopez and his family.

Some three years ago, the Water Witch was in the vicinity of the batteries of Itapira and the fortified camp, a position which has the Parama in its front, and the territory of Corrientes opposite. On the Paraguays side and close to the batteries is a small island in its possession and occupation of the Paraguayan Government; and between the batteries and the camp is a narrow channel, the navigation of which is strictly prohibited, and is quite unnecessary to com-

camp is a narrow channel, the navigation of which is strictly prohibited, and is quite nnecessary to commerce. Capt. Page, commanding the Water Witch, being absent on some important surveying business, the officer left in us place got up steam and attempted to pass the channel. He persisted in steaming on, even after being informed by the commandant that his orders were imperative to prevent vessels other than of the Paraguayan Government from passing. This must have been well known to the intruders, and should have been respected in an especial degree by the official citizen of a power so creditably punctions on the assection of its own interpretation of its own manitime laws as the American Union proverbiality is. The Commandant's remonstrances being discoown maritime laws as the American Union proverbially is. The Commandant's remonstrances being discegarded, a few blank cartridges were fired, and then, as the Water Witch still steamed on, a shotted gun was discharged, but wide of the vessel. The Americans replies with round and grape; the batteries returned the voiley, striking the hull of the steamer, and killing the man at the wheel. The Water Witch not being a vessel of war, and consequently not qualified to contest the point forther, then steamed down the river; but no exaltation was manifested by the Paragnayans, as she was there for scientific, not belicose purposets. That the Government of Paragnay, in common with every other, has a right to regulate the navigation of its rivers as it may deem necessary in common with every other, has a right to regulate the navigation of its rivers as it may deem necessary for the security of the State, no one will deny. These laws have long been in operation, and were not inprovised for a special occasion. They were notorous throughout the La Plata, and not more stringent than others in that region, or than in certain important rivers and seas in Europe, till the other day. It is contended that the island belongs as much to Correntes as to Paraguay. This is nest the fact; it has long been in possession and occupation of the latter. It Corrientes had any valid claim, Urquiza, chief of the Argentine Confederation, would have set about enforcing it, and Brazil would have assisted while there existed her differences with Paraguay. These are now happily disposed of. So, I trust, the present embroilment will be, as soon as examined in that dispassionate spirt which President Buchanan must desire should animate every transaction he is identified with.

With regard to ex-Consul Hopkins, if Commissione Bowlin will impartially inquire into the plans pround gated by that functionary and the American Company at Asuncion, and the favors heaped upon him by Pres-ident Lopez, including a loan of nearly £3,000, not shilling of which has been repaid, he will find, by alsielling of which has been repaid, he will find, by all the reports of their proceedings, that Mr. Hopkins and associates were the aggressors, and that according to the laws of Paraguay at that period (1853) the President was fully warranted in withdrawing protection so ungratefully abosed. Consul Hopkins and friends were, to use a mild phrase, very "irregular," and on several occasions gave serious offense to the citizens. But softing save patient investigation by Commissioner Bowlin can unravel those intrinceles, and it will be wall to inquire concerning the pursuits of Mr. Hopkins at Busnos Ayres, Rosario, and other places, as he ascends the Parana.

An aggression of the nature intended by the United States, stoud the present difficulties not be adjusted, will not only injure Paraguay, but the whole region watered by La Plata and Parana. This embraces a vest area, than which no other in the world standsmore in need of repose. None in modern times has suffered more from those interaction fends which the presence of armed foreigners its certain to reopen in

saffered from those interfective reads which the presence of armed foreigners is certain to reopen in an aggravated form, and with most rainous conse queuees to the very seeds of that commerce which the eulogists of this expedition say the Government of Washington are zo anxious to develop. England and the United States believe that Paragusy is what it was under Francia, hermetically scaled against for eigners, &c. Nothing can be further from the truth eigners, &c. Nothing can be further from the truth.

There are some States assuming to be in the van of
European civilization which are in the rear of Paraguay in many important respects. It is undoubtedly
true that, owing to her whole revenue being derived
from customs and the Government sale of the yerba
ino taxes of any kind being known, high duries are
resorted to. These, I trust, will soon yield to the
more fruitful source of the lowest practicable imposts.
So far from Paraguay being destrous of isolation, it
was her British-built war steamer Tacuari which first
proved the possibility of going from Assucion to was her British-built war steamer Tacuari which first proved the possibility of going from Asunciou to Buenos Ayres and back in twenty days. Within the last eighteen months they have placed on the river the packet-steamers Ypora used Salto de Guadra. These perform the voyage in the same time, taking and landing passengers ut Corrientes, Bella Vista, Goya, Esquina, Parana and Rosario, both going and returning. This communication will soon be weekly, Government having ordered four line boats expressly for this service.

this service.

A powerful stearning has lately been launched, and another is building, for towing merchant vessels, at mederate rates. Kailroad from for a line of 150 miles juto the yerba and tobacco districts has been disinto the yerba and tobacco districts has been dis-patched, and an ongineer engaged to carry out the project, which will serve to develop the rich resources of the country. A patent slip is now being also shipped, and will actually be the only convenience of the kind on the eastern seaboard of South America, from the Amazon to Cape Horn, about 3,000 miles.

All these improvements will, to a complete certainty estopped, and the development of Paraguay with be stopped, and the development of Parameter like them, should hestilities arise. A powerful nation like the United States may do much harm to Paragnay, as less steamers could blockade the river, and entirely few steamers could blockade the river, and entirely a few steamers could blockade the river, and entirely stop the trade of that rising young country. The re-sults would be grievous to Paraguay, while the United suits would be grievous to Paragray, while the United States would reap only the dubious credit of having destroyed the shipping and commerce of a vast progressing sinter Republic, and throw her back into the helplessness from which she was rescued by President Lopez, who, whatever his demerits in other eyes, has at least the recommendation of being popular with the natives, than whom a more peaceable, contented and cheerful population is newhere to be found. So far, however, from the President being enamored of the own views are largely and opposed to innovation. for, however, from the President being enamored of his own views exclusively, and opposed to innovation, he is constantly importing European intelligence and skill, and by the Paraguayan steamer Rio Bianco, in which I arrived in this country, he has sent over seventeen youths of superior promise to be instructed here in the arts most likely to be beneficial to their country. It is to be hoped, therefore, for the welfare and progress of all the Argentine Republics, and of Paraguay especially, as well as for the honor of the United States, that the threatened aggression with not be persisted in, and that the instructions of Commissioner Bowlin admit of a solution of the difficulty consistent with the happiness and dignity of Paraguay, and satisfactory at Washington. If, infortufactely, it should so happen that the contrary course be determined upon, Paraguay must take refuge in the example of more renowned nations: the natural strength of ple of more renowned nations; the natural strength her remote position, nearly 2,000 miles inland from it scaboard; her command of an impregnable key (it only one) to her capital, ample military resources of only one to be capacita, ample maters; a population whose courage was admitted, even by Rosas, to but as indisputable as their disposition is patie; and lastly, in the justice and reasonableness of her cause, which she is anxious to demonstrate before any arbitrators.

I am, &c., 6. F. N. London, Nov. 5.

CITY OF PANAMA. - Merers. Endicott & Co. of No. 19 Beekman stree: have issued a fine lithograph print of the City of Panema. It is from an original drawing by Dr. F. N. Otis, a surgeon in the United States Mail Steamship Company's service, and, as it is well drawn, we have no doubt it is true to nature. The fore ground is rich with tropical vegetation-here and there, among the trees, are the simple huts of the natives, and in the distance the compact little city stretches out into the bay, sheltered by the islands, which seem to protect it from the full roll of the ocean beyond. It is a pleasing picture, and will be valued by the multitude of people who have hailed it as the gate to an El Dorado, or who, in turning their backs upon it, have gladly bade farewell of the last land that reminded them of hopes unfulfilled and years wasted

Historical Knowlenge,—"Eddie," said a mother, a friend of ours, to her hopeful son, as she was reading to him of Pocahortas in the History of Virginia, "do you know who Pocahortas was." Yes, mother," said the lad, whose thoughts were upon a coveted pony, "she was a fast racker!" [Besten Transcript.]

Hoosac Tunnel.-The heading in the west end of the tunner has been exavated to the distance of 1,129 feet, and has been exavated to the distance of 1,129 feet, and is perfectly stry. John Shears, one of the workness was killed Thursday evening, by the folling of a quantity of some rech. Marty McCarty was also

#### CITY ITEMS.

NOVEMBER WESTHER. - Changeable as the weather. is sa old saw that has been used, dulled and sharpened for use again. Changeable as April, is another of time-hon, red sayings that has been so often said and printed in ta's English language that all its readers are familiar with it, and all the dwellers in this latitude are familiar with its truthfulness. What a pity they were not equally familier with other truthfulness This world is full of change, is another of the old-saw family. So it is; and therefore it may be necessary to change the saving about it first, and apply it to No vember. Can that month of reputed "showers, that "bring forth May flowers," be more changeable than this present month of November? we not see, in some future edition of "The Child's Own Book," a sage declaration that shall go down to future generations of children, along with that of showers and flowers, asserting that "No-" vember blows produce December snows." And as to the superior character of November for changeable ness, let the present month be remembered, and ever after this refered to as authority, quoting as need be, from these weather items in the Tux Tunisung. Here, for instance, we sat basking in the rays of Summer sun, as they poured into our editorial room, through its great south windows, at noon on Monday, writing of the cheerful aspect of our delightful No vember weather. The richest placers of California never looked half so golden as did that golden haed spalight, as it came from sky to earth on Monday How it did light up every dark corner, and what cheerful glow it spread out over the whole face of nature, and dispelled the gloom of Sanday's storm. Change! Ah, change inteed. Here we sit at the same hour on Tuesday, by the same window, begging ore who stands looking gloomily out to stand a little aside, for there is a dark shade upon the paper where we trace these words. Mysterious process: but not se much so as this sudden change from the bright sun and blue sky of yesterday to the dark clouds, howling wind and pattering rain of to-lay. It is indeed a change, How soon after the sun disappeared it commenced; first at 8 o'clock in the evening a few drops, then thicker and thicker—and then, look out! Has it rained down umbrellas; or else where have they come from so suddenly? An hour ago, not one to be seen. Now they are flitting along upon every sidewalk, like some monstrous black night birds. As late as we cast furtive glances down from our chamber window, there were sounds of heavy feet, with here and there a light pattering one. down upon the wet flag stones, beneath these umbrellas that go rocking up and down in the fitful gusts of wind that drive the rain aslant the sky. All night how the rain pattered upon the roof, and how the North-east wind howled over it, and with want hideous screams it laid hold of unfastened window shutters, and brought them around with a bang at the head of some dreamer-dreaming of the stege of Sevastopol, and starting into semi-wakefulness, to dream that he was drenning, and starting again at another bang, loud enough to make him wake with the impression that somebody has blown up the Malakoff. Truly it was a stormy night, and the almanac time of sun-rising gave no sign that it would rise to-day. In spite of dark clouds, however, sunlight came down through them, and we looked out upon mole more umbrellas, the rain still faling, and upon streets with every hole filled with muddy water, and gutters running with an opake finid, carrying away in one night fertilization enough to make a wide waste of barren land prolific of crops of human food. It was a night of gloom, and it fell heavy and chill upon many a poor, houseless wretch in this city. Houseless, homeless, friendless, in such November weather, as the night of its twenty-sec ond day, is sail to contemplate of one "created in His ewnimage," although the likeness has been saily mutilated since its creation by the corroding power of sin. Does such a night give such wretches a dread of Win-ter, or have they no dread, no care, no thought, no mind to lead to reflection. It is a good time in such a stormy night, and such a dark day, so uninviting toward the street, to sit in warm rooms, under tight roofs, and reflect. In this, then, let us improve the

A LECTURE FOR THE BENEVIT OF A DESTITUTE Family .- At the request of several gentlemen of potion and influence, both in this city and Brooklyn, Mr. George L. Ehle will deliver a lesture for the object above indicated, at the Cooper Institute, next Freday evening, (Nov. 26,) at S o'clock. Subject: "The Most Melancholy Ruin upon Earth." Mr. Eble has been a resident of New-York for several years past, and has been connected throughout that time, in different espacities, with the daily Press.

was cloudy, chilly and rather unpromising of a bright

surshine to-day. We must wait and watch.

The annual Anti-Slavery Fair in this city will open on the evening of the 13th of December. Among the articles for sale will be many useful and well-made pieces of clothing suitable for the senson; various kinds of woolen garments, worsted work, and conveniences for the toilet; also, a variety of traps for children. All of these articles are home-made, and it is a rule of the Fair to have moderate prices, giving value to the

Refreshments as usual. A more particular notice of the arrangements and of the place of holding the Fair will be given hereafter.

FIRE DEPARTMENT .- A meeting of the Representatives will be held at Fireman's Hall, on Wednesday evening, immediately after the adjournment of the Beard of Engineers and Foremen.

DEATH OF ISAAC NEWTON .- ISAAC Newton, whose name has long been associated with the most extensive enterprises of North River navigation, died at his residence in this city on Monday night, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Newton was the son of a soldier of the Revolution, and was born in the Town of Schodack, Rensselser County, New-York, on the 10th of January, 1794. When Robert Fulton's first boat, named t 'Clermont," in honor of Chancellor Livingston, mate her trial trip, in August, 1807, Mr. Newton was thirteen years of age, and through life retained a distinct recolection of the ridicule, astonishment and incredulity which attended the inauguration of steam navigation. His attention thus drawn to the subject, seconded his inclination and constructive talent, and over ninety vessels, consisting of ocean steamers, steamboats, barges, sloops, &c., have been built under his super-He was the first man who established a line of tow-boats on the Hudson River. This, we think. was in 1825. He also was the first to introduce the sharp bow and stern of the steamboats of the present About the year 1825 he built the steamer Balloon

the first of that class of vessels. Shortly after this he built the North America, then the South America. In 1836, the celebrated "People's Line," from New-York to Alberry, was established, and in 1810 was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Newton. The Hendrik Hudson was put on this line by him, as was also the New World, which in 1852 left New-York at 7 o'clock a. m. and reached Albany at 2:15 o'clock p. m., having accomplished the trip in six hours and fifty minutes. The magnificent vessel bearing the name of Mr. Newton was also built and placed on this line under his supervision. These two vessels, each capable of carrying 900 persons, are too well known to require description. Mr. Newton was for some thirty years an active member of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, and during most of that time a Sanday School

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. - On Monday afternoon as Miss. Ellen Roeyes, a school-girl of 1 kyears of age, was passing Alroney's livery stables, corner of Montgomery street and East Broadway, she was struck by a bale of hay thrown from the second story window, and knocked seem less to the sidewalk. Officer Wier course ed her

to a drug store, where surgical aid was rendered, and after some time size recovered sufficiently to tell where her parents resided, in Seventh street, near Avezue B, whither she was conveyed. Her mind still wanders, and yesterday merning she vomited blood. James Lynch, the man who carelessly threw down the har. was arrested, and committed to prison for examination.
He had been in the habit of thes throwing down handles of bay, and never thought of any damage that might occur thereby.

The Board of Conneilmen had no quorum yesterday siterpoor, and adjourned to Thursday.

BULL's HEAD,-The cattle market never opened with gloomier prospects for owners than it did yesterday in the severe rain storm, and yards floating in muds. &c. The cattle yarded yesterday numbered a little short of 3,000, but we heard of several droves to come in this morning from Bergen and Albany, beside the Harlem road supply, so that the whole for this market will probably number about 3,200 or 3,300 sgainst 3,-86 last market, so that it will be seen the stock will be ample for the demand, which cannot be as large as usual, owing to the immense receipts of

The cattle in market are generally of very ordinacy quality-in fact, a very large portion of them ace altogether below ordinary; they are mean—as mean as ever were offered for food to any human beings. Beef they are not, nor are they fit to be killed for any thing but dog-meat. And so abundant is this kind of stock that it will be impossible to sell all of it at any price that will save its owners from great loss. The best kind of cattle are scarce, and will probably sell at as high rates as last week. The few sales made Tuco day evening were at 9 cents a pound net. A great many of the cattle are in the hands of parties who bought them on speculation. It will probably ture

A SWINDLER Exposed .-- Yesterday afternoon a mag was brought into the Mayor's Office, and complained or on the subjoined affidavit:

of on the subjected amount of the first street, Bracklyn, Gustavus Leo, residing at No. 128 Arlands street, Bracklyn, deposes and says that, about the lat of November, 1284, he was an altertisement in The Nove York Headle for an early cork, an alternative ment in The Nove York Headle for an early cork, depose and an advertisement in The New York Herald for an entry corty, that he man exist the advertisement, and received the smeared effect, marked "A," requesting him to call on J. W. Bratiey, of No. 38 Broad street. On colling the parties represented that they were about to emange in the soluping and commission business, as brokers; and, after anguing with them at the rate of \$100 per month, they required security, on the part of this deposition, for his homesty and the faithful discharge of his boulesses; ness, as brokers; and, after ourgains; with them at the rate of \$40 per month, they required security, on the part of this dependent, for his honesty and the faithful discharge of his honesty, this dependent, having no other security he was willing to give thom, placed in their hands his watch and chain, wouth, to him, \$10°, and received from them the annexed receive, marked \$B\_i\$, as a deposit with them, J. W. Bradley & Co., for \$50. After the above arrangement this dependent, baving some private originates of his to attend to, on returning the next morning, at \$2 o'clears, he found that the paties were not attending to business, and after waiting for two bicurs they did not come; and that this depondent found that the furniture of the office belonged to Gramer, Abeng & McCloskey, the partial from whom they had hirred the office, and that the furniture of the office belonged to Gramer, Abeng & McCloskey, the partial from whom they had hirred the office, and this deponds the distribution of all the watched The N. F. Herald, and on the 19th and 3ch of November the saw an advertisement for a clock with a small capital, to make himself generally useful, he intaking that is mught be from the same concern, camed his waite to answer it, and received in reply the annexed letter marked C, and judding them the summarity of the writing, he prays the parties may be arrested on suspicion, as he believes that J. W. Bradley & Co. more than the paties may be arrested on suspicion, as he believes that J. W. Bradley & Co. formerly of No. 38 Broad street and the paties may be arrested on the special care the same parties who excluded him out of his watch and chain. (Signed) GUST, LEO.

Daxins F. Tiemashy, Mayor.

The letter marked "A" is no follows:

The letter marked "A" is as follows:

Sin: Your note in reply to our advertisement is before of Will you please call at your earliest convenience. It has Your, Sin: Your, respectfully, J.W. BRADLEY & Co., 38 Broad-st.
The receipt marked "B" runs thus:

Received of Gustave Leo one gold watch and clean, valued eighty dollars, we security for his honesty, while in our countries.

The letter referred to "C" is the subjoined:

Ngw-Yoak, Nov. 23, 1834.

Miss C. B.: If you will call on me immediately, I should be happy to conter with you further about the situation sidet in the Herald.

GEO, WASHBURN & Co., 84 Warren shoek. happy to conter with you further about the analysis of the Heroid. GEO. WASHBURN & Co., si Warrensteed.

On these papers Sergeant Birney arrested than scamp and brought him before the Mayor, who ordered him to find ball in the sum of \$1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions.

REAL ESTATE. -The following sales were made yesterday, at the Merchant's Exchange, by A. J. Bleeckee

Son & Co.: present November weather. The weather itself is improving. That is, it was better at sundown than at sumise, but not as good as at mid-afternoon, for then the sun broke out for a brief half hour. The evening

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO PAUL MORPHY-The NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO PAUL MODELLE—The brillingst career of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Paul Morphy, whose services to the cause of chess can hardly be over-certinated, seeming to demand some national recognition, bit numerous friends and admirers, here and chewshere, propose to express to him, in an endering and substantial form, their intrappreciation of his wonderful powers as a chess player and sterling qualities as a man. For this purpose, they design, on his actival home, to ask his acceptance of a set of golf and alver chessmen, exquisitely and clabourately wrought, monocod on cornelism pedestals, and accompanied with a richly-in-laid chesselm. In addition to this, should the fund warrant it, a commencerative model will be struck, of which our youthful champion will reserve a copy in gold, and each scheetier to the fund, to the amount of first dollars, a copy in bronze. To this end, they to the amount of five dollars, a copy in bronze. To this ea ast the cordial cooperation of every chess player, and of al who take pride in the fact, that in still another art Am

pariently.

Chest dubt are asked to appoint committees to further the obct, and lowers of chest throughout the country are requested tocourse the insertion of this choular in their local papers. Subriptions may be forwarded to Jas. Thempson, eq., Tressurer
the Testimonial Committee, No. 359 Breatway.

As M., Morphy is expected to return during the coming month,
a friends will see the accessity of promot and efficient section.

THEODORE LICHTENHEIN, President.

DANCE W. REWE Secretary.

DANIEL W. FISKS, Secretary.

JAMES THOMPSON, Treasurer.
Hen. John Van Barren,
Judge James R. Whiting,
Col. Chao. D. Mend,
Baron Regis de Trobriand,
Hon. Thos. Addis Emmet,
Mr. J. Helboth,
Mr. Afred Seton,
Mr. Hy. R. Warthinston,
Testimonial Committee for New-York.

FATAL FALL.—Edward Nolan, a waiter at the Blanchard House in Broadway, died on Tuesday afternous at the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries received the day previous, when he accidentally fell down a flight of states at the above house. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. RES OVER .- Mrs. Jane Harrison, residing at No.

Street, was run over on Tousday by a force and wagon, at the corner of Broome street and the Bowery, and very dangerously injured. The driver of the vehicle, on sensing the result of this cardessases, whipped up his horses and made off as fast as possible. His arrest has not been effected. MAN OVERBOARD. -Yesterday evening as the Nac

our ferry boat was about leaving her slip at the Brooklyn side of the Fulton Kerry, a man slightly intexicated ran for its best and tumbled into the water close to the platform. The boat remained at her moorings until the man was hooked out by the deck house.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES AND DAUGHRROTYPES,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Panasyivanta-av., Washington, D. C. THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by

GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816.—This, the genuine article, itseless been equaled for producing the keenest possible size to a rezor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Actor House.

MONEY, MONEY. -\$200,000 concentrating for Photographs at Honora's Gallery, No. 289 Broadway. Mon atrons expenditure—but the almighty money god must be served and the people will have their portraits taken at any cost.

You May DEPEND Upon IT-Nothing can be superior to those delightful entertainments now given, Affernoon and Evening, at Barara's Museum. Thiodom's Minne Worth, now in its really last week, pure forth its best entertainments. To Day, in cooperation with the singularly munning Anadates and pressure Stories of Dr. Valentine. A great tree,

GAVETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

FOR THE WARTSONY.

IT CHES PILES.

IT CHES PILES.

IT CHES PILES.

IT IS A BLUSSED NOVELTY.

IT IS A BLUSSED NOVELTY.

IT IS A BLUSSED NOVELTY.

IT IS CONDUCTOR TO COMPORT.

IT IS CHESANT AND PURE.

IT IS CHESANT AND PURE.

IT IS CHESANT AND PURE.

Office of J. C. GAYETTY, No. & Annel.,

where samples may be seen, and large or small purposance of the mane of " J. C. Gayetty," is water-marked on as desired.

This Paper wills as rapidly as broads.

To MECHANICS. -If you know just what you

were capable of doing, you might tempore yout execution improve the condition of these about you, by some new tempore, who can not what we can do nil not learn our temporal founds in the capable in the second our temporal founds in Michael and I now them and your head, at No. 200 Broadway, and bears all about your

Foren Drawsen. The bady of a man, appar untily a shorer, was found in the water at the first of a specificat evening. It is supposed to the the body of a partial Quinn, who has been mixeting for about 1000 works